



FORMAT AND STYLE GUIDELINES FOR IDFG FISHERIES REPORTS



Rev. 2001

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INTRODUCTION

The following guidelines for preparation and publication of fisheries research, management, and hatchery reports have been prepared for authors and clerical personnel. These guidelines will provide a uniform reporting of projects and enhance the quality of those reports.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game urges research, management, and hatchery personnel to prepare reports to conform to standards of correct biological writing and style. The author will use the *Council of Biological Editors Style Manual*, *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*, and the latest edition of the *Gregg Reference Manual* for style and format.

Report Divisions

The major divisions and sequence of the report are as follows:

1. Cover Page
2. Title Page
3. Table of Contents
4. List of Tables
5. List of Figures
6. List of Appendices
7. Abstract
8. Introduction
9. Study Site
10. Objectives
11. Methods
12. Results
13. Discussion
14. Recommendation
15. Acknowledgments
16. Literature Cited
17. Tables
18. Figures
19. Appendices
20. Signature Page

Management and hatchery reports might not follow this sequence exactly. For example, management reports might repeat sections 8 through 14 if they are reporting on two or more drainages or lakes in a section of the report. Management reports may include a general Methods section followed by detailed Methods, Results, Discussion, and Recommendation sections for specific waters. Hatchery personnel might not report on every division depending on what their hatchery did during the year. There is also a separate "Brood Year Report Outline" for anadromous hatcheries to follow when doing their reports.

Cover and Title Pages

The title of your report indicates the subject of your research or project rather than its results. The title will usually be the same as formally established in contract documents. All authors' names must appear in full and be followed by the position title. The date shown is the date of publication. Most research and hatchery reports have photos on the cover; insert the photo (approximately 3" x 5") from an electronic file. Any cooperator's logo is placed in the upper right corner. Cover pages will differ depending on whether they are research, management, or hatchery reports. Contract numbers and project numbers must be accurate to ensure proper submission to the contracting agency.

Table of Contents

The Table of Contents includes major headings and all subheadings in outline form and the pages on which they begin. The Table of Contents is double spaced between major headings but single-spaced between subheadings. When generating the table of contents in Microsoft® Word, choose the series of periods as the tab leader.

List of Tables

The List of Tables follows the Table of Contents. If table headings are formatted as styles, then the List of Tables can be automatically generated in Microsoft® Word.

List of Figures

The List of Figures is formatted as the List of Tables. Again, if figure headings are formatted as styles, then the List of Figures can also be automatically generated in Microsoft® Word.

Abstract

The Abstract is a summary of the results, interpretation, and conclusions of your research or project and is to be complete in itself without reference to the text or to the literature. The Abstract begins on a separate page and is page 1. The author's name and title follow the Abstract at the bottom of the page. Words defined in the Abstract must be defined again in the text.

Introduction

The Introduction begins on a new page and briefly establishes the general objectives and significance of your study. State your hypotheses or clearly define the problems your research was designed to study. Explain the reasons for the research and point out the timeliness and scope of the study. The Introduction is not the place to convince the reader your study is important.

The Introduction should be long enough to thoroughly acquaint the reader with the nature and extent of your study, but not so long that it rewrites the entire history of your topic. Acquaint the

reader with previous research conducted on the subject of your report, but avoid a lengthy review of the literature. Review only those publications that are most relevant to your study and that are necessary to familiarize the reader with the discussion that follows. A comprehensive literature study may be deferred to the Discussion section if appropriate.

Any misleading conclusions or errors you discover in the literature review that affect your study should be discussed in detail. All quoted materials must be accurately transcribed and cited. Whether you paraphrase material or quote an author directly, literary ethics require that you give credit to the source of the information.

Study Site

You may include a detailed description of your study site, but limit your discussion to that information needed to understand and interpret your results. Maps can be useful in some cases, especially “staged” maps, which sequentially take the reader from a very general location to a small localized area.

Objectives

Objectives are specific and written clearly and concisely. One sentence usually is sufficient to describe an objective. Objective statements will usually start with the word “to,” followed by an action verb. Management report objectives are taken from federal contracts.

Methods

The procedures you used to gather information are clearly explained. Be brief, but include enough detail so that another researcher could duplicate your experiment. This means describing your methods, equipment and instruments used, and exact procedures. For example, tell how you assessed population abundance—explain the specifics of your techniques. It is often helpful to display complex or detailed equipment in a figure. If your procedures have been well documented elsewhere or are commonly used in research, it is usually sufficient to cite a few relevant and current sources in the literature. Include any comments you feel are necessary for clarification if your methods deviate from published procedures or if your techniques are new or unique. The Methods section should focus on the subject matter of your research and be followed logically in the Results.

Results

This section includes only the results obtained from your research. Include only the data pertinent to your research and report the most important results first. (Tabular material too lengthy for the text can be included in the Appendices.) Present your results in a logical, sequential order to accept or reject your hypothesis. Do not use exhaustive prose to explain something that can be presented clearly and simply in a table or figure; an imaginative figure and a few supportive statements are usually easier to construct and to understand. Present the data that validate methods used in the study in the Methods section, not in the Results section, if the validation was an incidental product of the study rather than its major object.

Although long lists of raw data are undesirable, basic data should not be refined to the degree that a reader can neither verify the analysis nor use the information for other purposes. Statistical testing is an important part of some analysis but should not obscure biological insight. Although most scientific decisions are based on statistical probability of error of 5% or less, there are no requirements regarding significance levels.

Discussion

The Discussion section can be the most important part of your report. The strongest discussions are true essays that materially advance the science of fishery management. Use this section to interpret and comment on your data; i.e., what does it all mean? Discuss the most important aspects first. Point out any relationships between your findings and those of other authors. If other research results disagree with yours, discuss the differences and possible reasons. Point out the significant aspects of your findings and any logical implications for future research.

Your discussion should synthesize previous work with your research to help support basic principles in your respective field. Be concise in your presentation; beware of redundancy, excessive wordiness, and unsubstantiated speculation.

Recommendations

List recommendations for fishery management actions or approaches that are indicated by your work. Do not use Recommendations as a self-serving justification for further research. Recommendations may be covered in the Discussion section but should be listed separately for ease of use.

Acknowledgements

The Acknowledgements section begins on a new page. It should identify those persons and agencies who helped you directly in research or report preparation.

Literature Cited

The Literature Cited section begins on a new page.

Tables

The author can choose to insert all the tables together at the end of the report before the appendices rather than throughout the text after first being mentioned. If so, start the tables on a new page after the last page of text.

Figures

Figures can also be inserted all together at the end of the report before the appendices rather than throughout the text after first being mentioned. Again, if this is done start the figures on a new page.

Appendices

Anything that is not absolutely necessary to the text, but that will make your study more understandable, can be included in the Appendices Section. Such materials include long, detailed tables, questionnaires, maps, graphs, charts, data collection forms, raw data, and data too lengthy for footnotes.

The heading APPENDICES should be typed in caps, centered, on a separate page preceding the Appendices contents. Begin the first appendix on a new page, and number all tables and pages continuously throughout the Appendices section. Use the same margins in Appendices as in the text. Appendix captions should be typed at the top of the page and designated Appendix A, Appendix B, etc.

Signature Page

The last page of the report is the Signature Page. All authors' names are listed along with a space for the signature of the research manager and the bureau chief.

REPORT PREPARATION

Format

Combine all sections of the document into one file. All pages, figures, tables, and appendices are numbered consecutively throughout the document.

Edit your manuscript carefully before giving the entire report to the Office Specialist for final formatting. Check for accuracy and consistency of style and format. The final responsibility for proofreading is YOURS!

Page Setup

Standard paper size is 8.5" x 11" with 1" margins on all sides.

Use tabs and centering instead of spacing for indents. Insert page breaks, not section breaks, at the end of pages that are shorter than the entire page length. Use section breaks only if the next section will be formatted differently than the current one.

Double-space draft reports; single-space final reports. Indent the first line in each paragraph ½".

Page Numbers

Insert page numbers on the bottom of each page in the center. In Microsoft® Word, click on View, then choose Headers and Footers. Type the page number in the footer and center it. Use the Format Page Number button on the toolbar to choose the type of number (i, ii or 1, 2, etc.) and whether the numbering continues from the preceding section.

The cover page and title page are not numbered. Preliminary pages are numbered with small Roman numerals, beginning with the Table of Contents page as i. Text is numbered with Arabic numerals, beginning with the Abstract as page 1.

Type Size

Use Arial 11 throughout the document. A smaller point size can be used in tables to fit them onto one page, but no smaller than Arial size 8.

Headings and Subheadings

Up to four levels of headings may be used in the text:

- Heading 1 is all capitals, centered, bold, not underlined, with three blank lines before and after.
- Heading 2 is initial capitals, centered, bold, underlined, with three blank lines before and after. (If Heading 2 immediately follows Heading 1, reduce the blank lines in between the two to four rather than six.)
- Heading 3 is initial capitals, flush left, bold, not underlined, with three blank lines before and after.
- Heading 4 is initial capitals, indented ½", bold, underlined, with a dash after the heading and before the paragraph. It is part of the paragraph, and if used with Microsoft® Word's automatic table of contents feature will have to be inserted with the Mark Table of Contents Entry feature.

Heading styles can be set up in Word to prevent them from having the heading at the bottom of the page without any text following. Format the paragraph for Widow/Orphan Control and Keep With Next.

Subheadings may begin immediately after preceding material but must have sufficient room to include at least two lines of text at the bottom of the page.

Examples:

HEADING 1 EXAMPLE

Heading 2 Example

Heading 3 Example

Heading 4 Example—with text following

Tables, Figures, Graphs

The type of information to be conveyed will often determine the medium to be used. Properly constructed graphs, like tables, are the best way to present statistical comparisons of data sets, but graphs are especially effective for illustrating trends and the relation between variables in experimental data. Tables, on the other hand, are preferred when precise numerical information is required. Drawings may be used to emphasize, subtract, and combine selected details of the subject.

All illustrations, graphs, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams are considered figures and should be labeled as such. They need to fit on 8½" by 11" paper with the proper 1" margin. All figures must be in an electronic file and inserted into the main document.

Graphs and line drawings should be done in Microsoft® Excel and inserted into the Microsoft® Word document. The title information should be in a legend. Axis labels, data points, etc., should be formatted in Microsoft® Excel.

Diagrams are often useful to illustrate a procedure, the structure of an apparatus, or details that would not be clear in a photograph. Keep all diagrams simple and clearly labeled.

Figures are usually placed on the page following first mention in the text, although they can be grouped together before the appendices. Figure captions appear below the figure and need to be separated from the figure itself when pasted into the document. Incorporate most of the explanatory material in the caption. Each figure must be self-explanatory and descriptive enough to stand alone without reference to the text.

Tables should be centered on the page. They are usually placed on the page following first mention in the text, but they can also be inserted at the end of the text before the appendices. Short tables may appear on a page with the text, but do not start a table on a text page unless there is room to complete it on the same page.

Long tables should be on separate pages, preferably with the complete table on one page. If it is necessary to continue a table on subsequent pages, repeat "Table #. Continued." at the top of each page and the column headings. Lengthy tables should be avoided in the text in favor of the Appendix. Type size can be reduced in order to fit a table on one page, but no smaller than Arial 8.

Ideally, tables should appear vertically on the page unless the quantity of data requires that the table be placed horizontally. Table titles should be brief and clear, yet show the source of the data, the date collected, and units of measurement.

Be consistent when capitalizing column headings. Use single spacing throughout the table. Insert a line at the top and bottom of the table and underneath each column heading. Do not insert interior grid lines.

Tables are numbered in order of their citation throughout the entire text. The title describes the topic or the general trends in the table. The species of experimental organisms and a brief description of the experimental conditions can often be put in the title instead of in the headings or footnotes. The title should be succinct, but not so terse that it is uninformative. The terms

used in the title should correlate with the column headings, but the title should not consist solely of a list of the column headings if a general descriptive term can be used.

The units of measure for the data in the field are usually put with the box headings, not repeated in the columns. Units can be supplied in footnotes to headings if the words are large and space is limited.

Data columns should not contain blank spaces. If no measurements were taken or no data is available, use a dash (—) or ND for “no data.” Use zero (0) only to signify success. When decimal fractions occur in the data field, always use a zero to the left of the decimal point (0.#). Never use 0.0.

If the word “Total” is used in a subheading, consider inserting a blank line between the previous row and the total row.

Use standard abbreviations in the column headings only when space does not allow headings to be spelled out. Any abbreviations or symbols that are not standard units of measure, or are not readily recognizable, are explained in the table caption or footnotes.

Table footnotes use lowercase superscript letters (not numbers), alphabetically, immediately below the table, indented three spaces from the left margin. Text size is Arial 10 unless the table itself is less than Arial 11, in which case the footnote text size is the same as the table text. Footnote references are labeled left to right, top to bottom, in the table. Use asterisks for probability levels.

The most important part of a table is the data field. Years of important information can be summarized in a few short columns. Do not overlook the importance of accuracy in tables. Double check your original data with the data in the table.

Example of a table:

Table 1. Infection rates of *M. cerebralis* for rainbow trout (Rb) and cutthroat trout (Ct) exposed in the Spokane River drainage, Idaho from July 8-17, 1998.

Drainage	Species	Exposure Temp. (°C)		Histological Ranking				
		Mean	Range	0	1	2	3	4
N Fk. Coeur d'Alene ^a	Rb	17	13-21	20	0	0	0	0
	Ct	47	13-21	ND ^c	ND	ND	ND	ND
St. Joe River ^b	Rb	ND ^d	ND	21	0	0	0	0
	Ct	ND	ND	20	0	0	0	0
Marble Creek	Rb	16	12-21	20	0	0	0	0

^a N Fk. Coeur d'Alene River at Pritchard Creek.

^b St. Joe River near Midget Creek.

^c No data. Test group contracted Ichthyophthirius resulting in 100% mortality.

^d No data. Temperature recorder malfunction.

Citations in the Text

Any material taken from the works of other authors must be given proper credit in the text and literature citations. Avoid referencing common knowledge, particularly conventional tests of probability.

Literature citations in the text take one of two forms, each with different punctuation, depending on the way they are used in the sentence (*North American Journal of Fisheries Management* style):

In theory, LAN is found mainly in the lysosomes (DeDuve 1959; Kaulen et al. 1970), but McCabe and Cayen (1965), Kaulen et al. (1970), and Smith (1971) reported both bound and dissolved forms of LAN.

Cite both last names of two authors, but use the first author plus "et al." for three or more authors.

Citations are listed chronologically in a text sentence, e.g., (Terr 1972, 1976; Applegate et al. 1974; Hall and Jones 1975).

Institutional authors may be referenced by acronyms in the text, but must be defined in the list of literature citations. For example, "NOAA (1962)" in the text would appear as "NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 1962." in the Literature Cited section.

If you are citing a direction quotation, specific figure, or table, accurate page numbers must be given:

According to Griffin (1974:229), "this is not universally true." Griffin's data (1974:Table 6) support his conclusions.

Give page numbers when paraphrasing from lengthy publications or books:
(van de Berg 1973:214-217)

If the same author(s) has more than one citation in the same year, the year is referenced with lower case letters:

Smith and Jones (1972a, 1974)
(Smith and Jones, 1972a, 1972b, 1973; Anderson 1974)

Sources of information not in the open letter, such as personal letters or unpublished research results, are cited in the text, not in the Literature Cited section.

(G. Taylor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication)
Johnson et al. (University of Idaho, unpublished data)
(Gates 1973; Anderson et al. 1974; G. Taylor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication)

A citation of an unknown author may be referenced "Anonymous" in both the text and literature citations:

(Anonymous 1978)

The need to cite references not readily available, or no longer in existence, presents a problem to some biologists, particularly taxonomists. If you must cite such a reference, indicate in some way, possibly in a footnote or a notation in parentheses, that you have not read the reference in

the original. The citation "Powell (1858, cited by Forbes, 1872)" would indicate that you have depended upon an article written by Forbes and published in 1872 for information originally in an article written by Powell and published in 1858. You should include both articles in your list of references and add the information from Powell in parentheses at the end of the Forbes entry (1872). Similar candor is desirable in citing articles published in foreign languages. Indicate either in the text or in the list of bibliographic references whether you are citing the original article, a translation, or an abstract.

It is your responsibility to double check authors names and publication dates with those in the literature citations. Inconsistencies between these items are prevalent in research papers and are often overlooked in the proofreading stage. If you fail to supply your readers with accurate reference information, your credibility is reduced.

Citations on the Literature Cited Page

Only those references cited in the text may be included in the Literature Cited Section, including all sources quoted directly or indirectly. References to unpublished documents held in a library or archival collection accessible to the public may be listed in this section. Other unpublished materials that are inaccessible, such as letters, unpublished data, preliminary drafts, or reports, are identified within the text. Take the utmost care to cite all literature referred to in the report.

Accuracy is paramount. When possible, personally examine original sources rather than secondary sources. Do not cite sources you have not personally examined. Citations must contain all the information necessary for the reader to locate the source.

Follow the *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* style, which requires spelling out all bibliographic information, including the names of journals; i.e., North American Journal of Fisheries Management, not N.Am. Journ. Fish. Mgmt. Use only the following abbreviations:

- First and middle initials of authors
- Abbreviations in original titles of articles and books
- Numbers (2nd edition, 11th Congress) other than those spelled out in tables
- USA, USSR

Repeat authors' names completely rather than using a horizontal line if they have more than one reference in your citations section.

Grammar, Word Usage, Style

Use the latest edition (9th Edition, 2001) of the *Gregg Reference Manual* for grammar, usage, and style guidelines. Unique rules for IDFG are detailed in the following:

Footnotes

Avoid using footnotes whenever possible. Inserting this material directly in the text makes reading easier. Consider whether the footnoted material is even necessary.

Wordiness

Excess verbiage can be as distracting as bad grammar. Using unnecessary words and phrases is a common fault of writers. The following are examples frequently found in scientific writing:

<u>Wordy</u>	<u>Better</u>
At the present time	now
Due to the fact that	because
In order to	to
Subsequent to	after
Prior to	before
Large numbers of	many
During the summer of 1976	in summer 1976
At the conclusion of	after
In the event that	if
A total of x#	just use the number

Misused words

Many words are used improperly because they resemble other words with similar meanings. Some words have been used improperly for so long, their misuse has become commonplace in writing. Examples:

That	introduces a restrictive clause
Which	introduces a nonrestrictive clause
Since	implies some time past until the present; not a synonym for because or due to
While	used to express time relationships; not a synonym for although or whereas
Affect	verb that means to cause a change
Effect	noun that implies the result of an action or a verb meaning to bring about or cause
Among	compares more than two things
Between	compares only two things
Continual	implies something going on in time with no or brief interruption
Continuous	goes on in time or space without interruption
Enable	makes something able or possible
Permit	allows or gives consent
Insure	protect against loss
Ensure	to make certain
Assure	to give someone confidence
Farther	restricted to physical distance
Further	usually safe to use for everything else
Less	sum, total, quantity or period of time
Fewer	numbers

Greater	larger in spatial dimension or size, larger in number, or more numerous
Higher	implies elevation above a foundation or continuing a relatively greater amount
Larger	reflects something more ample in quantity
For example	designated e.g.
That is	noted as i.e.
Incidence	implies the number of cases developing per unit of population per unit of time
Prevalence	implies cases existing in a population at a given time
Various	different kinds
Varying	changing or causing change
Percent	noun, adjective, or adverb; takes the percent symbol with numerals (98%)
Percentage	a noun; part of a whole expressed in hundredths, as in "percentage of cells"

Numbers

Use the 24-hour time system, which is indicated by four digits. The day begins at 0000 (midnight) and ends at 2359 (the last minute in the day).

Dates are written as month day, then year, not as day month. Write out dates, except in tables. In a date series, use 1991-1995 with no spaces before or after the hyphen, or use 1991 to 1995.

Do not use 4-10C. Use 4°C-10°C instead.

Use the metric system unless the English system is more suitable for the subject or for the intended audience. Do not report in one system with the other system following in parentheses.

Scientific Names

Use the latest edition of *Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada* (5th edition, 1991) for taxonomic and common names of North American fishes. Common names may be used freely in the report, but they should be accompanied by their scientific names in the title and when first mentioned in the Abstract and text. Always use full common names ("rainbow trout" or "brook trout"), not an abbreviated version ("trout" or "rainbow").

Abbreviate generic names, e.g., *O. mykiss*, when they are repeated within two or three paragraphs in the text. Do not use abbreviations when they can be confused with other generic names, e.g., *Salvo* and *Salvelinus*. Italicize scientific names of genera, species, subspecies, and varieties; do not underline. Generic names used as common names are not italicized.

Abbreviations and Symbols

Do not use abbreviations or acronyms excessively. Unless it will be used repeatedly, spell out the word or phrase.

Spell out state names in the text and in the Literature Cited section.

Do not begin a sentence with an acronym. Insert the word "the" first, spell out the word, or rewrite the sentence.

Spell out "Fish Hatchery" and "National Fish Hatchery" rather than abbreviating them as "FH" or "NFH."

The following abbreviations and symbols can be used without definition. Any others must be defined in the text at first mention, in the captions or footnotes of tables, or in figures or figure captions. Use spelled-out words to start sentences.

Weights and measures

(metric)

centimeter (0.39 in)	cm
degrees Celsius	°C
gram (0.03 oz)	g
kilogram (2.2 lb)	kg
kilometer (0.62 mi)	km
liter (0.26 gal)	L
micro (10^6)	μ
meter (39.37 in)	m
millimeter (0.039 in)	mm
milligram	mg
parts per million	mg/L
tonne (2,204 lbs)	t
milliliter (.338 fluid oz)	ml
hectare (2.47 acres)	ha

Weights and measures

(English)

calorie	cal
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
feet (30.48 cm)	ft
gallon (3.78 liters)	gal
inch (25.4 mm)	in
mile (1.61 km)	mi
ounce (28.35 g)	oz
parts per million (mg/liter)	ppm
pound (453.6 g)	lb
ton (907.18 kg)	ton
yard (91.4 cm)	yd
acre (.405 hectares)	acre

Time

Day	d
Hour	h
Minute	min
Second	s

Mathematics and statistics

All standard mathematical signs, symbols, and abbreviations, plus the following:

base of natural logarithm	e
coefficient of linear correlation	r
degrees of freedom	df
exponential	exp
logarithm	log
not significant	NS
percent	%
probability	P
sample size	N
relative weight	w _r
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE

Specify the base for each logarithm: log₁₀X; log_eY.

Commonplace statistical tests (Student's t, F, chi-square, etc.) require no definition or reference

Restricted use (as indicated in parentheses)

Compass direction (in maps and coordinates)

East	E
North	N
South	S
West	W

Et alii (author citations) et al.

Months (in tables, figures)

January	Jan
February	Feb
March	Mar
April	Apr
May	May
June	Jun
July	Jul
August	Aug
September	Sep
October	Oct
November	Nov
December	Dec

Use the abbreviations in the text only with numerals, e.g., 10 mg, 27 m. Spell out measurements if they are not preceded by numerals and if a measurement is at the beginning of a sentence (Seven milligrams). When an abbreviation is used in a sentence, the verb should agree with the quantity measured (6 cm were, 1 cm was). The same abbreviation is used for both singular and plural forms (1 mm, 17 mm).

The *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* guidelines should be used in cases of discrepancies. When you introduce an unconventional or unfamiliar abbreviation in the text, define it the first time it is used. Always define these abbreviations in tables and figures.

Equations and Formulas

Insert one space on each side of symbols used as conjunctions ($P = 0.05$), but leave no space when used as adjectives (>12).

Center equations in the text between the left and right margins. Each equation should be numbered sequentially in parentheses near the right margin:

$$y + qy = b(x); y_0 - y(x_0). \quad (4)$$

SAMPLES OF COVER PAGES, TITLE PAGES, AND SIGNATURE PAGE

FISHERY RESEARCH

(Sample of the cover page for a BPA Progress Report)



TITLE LINE 1
TITLE LINE 2

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
Month, day, year – month, day, year

Insert picture?

Prepared by:

Name, position

and

Name, position

IDFG Report Number 01-
Month 2001

FISHERY RESEARCH

(Sample of the cover page for a DJ report)



PROJECT TITLE

Grant #

Report Period Month Year to Month Year

**Author 1
Position**

**IDFG Report Number 01-
Month 2001**

(Sample of the cover page for an LSRCP report)



**TITLE
TITLE CONTINUED
TITLE CONTINUED**

Project Progress Report

Report Period Month Year to Month Year

Insert picture?

**Name
Position**

**Name
Position**

**IDFG Report Number 01-
Month 2001**

(Sample of the title page for BPA reports)

Title

Project Progress Report

Year Annual Report

By

**Author
Author
Author
Author**

**Idaho Department of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut Street
P.O. Box 25
Boise, ID 83707**

To

**U.S. Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
Division of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, OR 97283-3621**

**Project Number ##
Contract Number ##**

**IDFG Report Number 01-
Month 2001**

(Sample of the title page for DJ reports)

Annual Performance Report

Month, Day, Year to Month, Day, Year

Grant #

**Project
Subproject
Subproject
Subproject**

By

Name

**Idaho Department of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut Street
P.O. Box 25
Boise, ID 83707**

**IDFG Report Number 01-
Month 2001**

(Sample of the title page for LSRCP steelhead reports)

**LSRCP Hatchery Evaluation Studies in Idaho
Part 1: Steelhead Trout**

Year Annual Report

By

**Author
Author
Author**

**Idaho Department of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut Street
P.O. Box 25
Boise, ID 83707**

To

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Lower Snake River Compensation Plan Office
1387 S. Vinnell Way, Suite 343
Boise, ID 83709**

**Cooperative Agreement
14-48-0001-xxxxx**

**IDFG Report Number 01-
Month 2001**

(Sample of the title page for LSRCP chinook salmon reports)

**LSRCP Hatchery Evaluation Studies in Idaho
Part 2: Chinook Salmon**

Year Annual Report

By

**Author
Author
Author
Author**

**Idaho Department of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut Street
P.O. Box 25
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**Cooperative Agreement
14-48-0001-xxxxx**

**IDFG Report Number 01-
Month 2001**

(Sample of the signature page for all reports)

Prepared by:

Approved by:

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Name
Title

Virgil K. Moore, Chief
Bureau of Fisheries

Name
Title

Steve Yundt
Fishery Research Manager

(Sample of DJ Report section heading with no subprojects)

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

State of: Idaho

Grant No.: F-73-R-21, Fishery Research

Project No.: Enter # here

Title: Type Title Here

Contract Period: Type contract period here

ABSTRACT

Type abstract here

Authors:

Name
Title

Name
Title

(Sample of DJ Report section heading with multiple subprojects)

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
SUBPROJECT #1: TYPE SUBPROJECT TITLE HERE**

State of: Idaho

Grant No.: F-73-R-21, Fishery Research

Project No.: Enter # here

Title: Type Title Here

Subproject #1: Type subproject name here

Contract Period: Type contract period here

ABSTRACT

Type abstract here

Authors:

Name
Title

Name
Title

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF IDAHO FISHES

Listed by scientific name and common name for easier searching; capitalized only if required.

<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i> -----	white sturgeon
<i>Acrocheilus alutaceus</i> -----	chiselmouth
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i> -----	American shad
<i>Ameiurus melas</i> -----	black bullhead
<i>Ameiurus natalis</i> -----	yellow bullhead
<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i> -----	brown bullhead
American shad-----	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>
Arctic grayling-----	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>
Atlantic salmon-----	<i>Salmo salar</i>
Bear Lake cutthroat trout-----	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki utah</i>
Bear Lake sculpin-----	<i>Cottus extensus</i>
Bear Lake whitefish-----	<i>Prosopium abyssicola</i>
black bullhead-----	<i>Ameiurus melas</i>
black crappie-----	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
blue catfish-----	<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>
blueback trout-----	<i>Salvelinus alpinus oquassa</i>
bluegill-----	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
bluehead sucker-----	<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>
Bonneville cisco-----	<i>Prosopium gemmifer</i>
Bonneville cutthroat trout-----	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki utah</i>
Bonneville whitefish-----	<i>Prosopium spilonotus</i>
bridgelip sucker-----	<i>Catostomus columbianus</i>
brook trout-----	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
brown bullhead-----	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
brown trout-----	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
bull trout-----	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>
burbot-----	<i>Lota lota</i>
<i>Carassius auratus</i> -----	goldfish
<i>Catostomus ardens</i> -----	Utah sucker
<i>Catostomus catostomus</i> -----	longnose sucker
<i>Catostomus columbianus</i> -----	bridgelip sucker
<i>Catostomus discobolus</i> -----	bluehead sucker
<i>Catostomus macrocheilus</i> -----	largescale sucker
<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i> -----	mountain sucker
channel catfish-----	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
chinook salmon-----	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
chiselmouth-----	<i>Acrocheilus alutaceus</i>
<i>Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum</i> -----	convict cichlid
coho salmon-----	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>
common carp-----	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
convict cichlid-----	<i>Cichlasoma nigrofasciatum</i>
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i> -----	lake whitefish
<i>Cottus bairdi</i> -----	mottled sculpin
<i>Cottus beldingi</i> -----	Paiute sculpin
<i>Cottus cognatus</i> -----	slimy sculpin
<i>Cottus confusus</i> -----	shorthead sculpin
<i>Cottus extensus</i> -----	Bear Lake sculpin
<i>Cottus greenei</i> -----	Shoshone sculpin

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF IDAHO FISHES

Listed by scientific name and common name for easier searching; capitalized only if required

<i>Cottus leiopomus</i>	Wood River sculpin
<i>Cottus rhotheus</i>	torrent sculpin
<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	lake chub
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	grass carp
cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i>
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	common carp
<i>Esox lucius</i> x <i>E. masquinongy</i>	tiger muskie
<i>Esox lucius</i>	northern pike
fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
fine-spotted cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i>
flathead catfish	<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	western mosquitofish
<i>Gila atraria</i>	Utah chub
<i>Gila bicolor</i>	tui chub
<i>Gila copei</i>	leatherside chub
golden trout	<i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i>
goldfish	<i>Carassius auratus</i>
grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
green sunfish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>
green swordtail	<i>Xiphophorus helleri</i>
guppy	<i>Poecilia reticulata</i>
<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>	blue catfish
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	channel catfish
kokanee	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka kennerlyi</i>
Lahontan cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>
lake chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>
lake trout	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
lake whitefish	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>
<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>	Pacific lamprey
largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
largescale sucker	<i>Catostomus macrocheilus</i>
leatherside chub	<i>Gila copei</i>
leopard dace	<i>Rhinichthys falcatus</i>
<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	green sunfish
<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	pumpkinseed
<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	warmouth
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	bluegill
longnose dace	<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>
longnose sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>
<i>Lota lota</i>	burbot
<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	smallmouth bass
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	largemouth bass
<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	oriental weatherfish
mottled sculpin	<i>Cottus bairdi</i>
mountain sucker	<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>
mountain whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>
Mozambique tilapia	<i>Tilapia mossambica</i>
<i>Mylocheilus caurinus</i>	peamouth
northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>
northern squawfish	<i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i>
<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>	spottail shiner

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF IDAHO FISHES

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<i>Noturus gyrinus</i> -----	tadpole madtom
<i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> -----	golden trout
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i> -----	Yellowstone cutthroat trout
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i> -----	Lahontan cutthroat trout
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i> -----	westslope cutthroat trout
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki utah</i> -----	Bear Lake cutthroat trout
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i> -----	fine-spotted cutthroat trout
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki utah</i> -----	Bonneville cutthroat trout
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> -----	cutthroat trout
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> -----	coho salmon
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i> -----	redband trout
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i> -----	steelhead
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> -----	rainbow trout
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka kennerlyi</i> -----	kokanee
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> -----	sockeye salmon
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> -----	chinook salmon
oriental weatherfish-----	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>
Pacific lamprey-----	<i>Lampetra tridentata</i>
Paiute sculpin-----	<i>Cottus beldingi</i>
peamouth-----	<i>Mylocheilus caurinus</i>
<i>Perca flavescens</i> -----	yellow perch
<i>Percopsis transmontana</i> -----	sand roller
<i>Pimephales promelas</i> -----	fathead minnow
platy fish-----	<i>Xiphophorus ssp.</i>
<i>Poecilia reticulata</i> -----	guppy
<i>Pomoxis annularis</i> -----	white crappie
<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i> -----	black crappie
<i>Prosopium abyssicola</i> -----	Bear Lake whitefish
<i>Prosopium coulteri</i> -----	pygmy whitefish
<i>Prosopium gemmifer</i> -----	Bonneville cisco
<i>Prosopium spilonotus</i> -----	Bonneville whitefish
<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i> -----	mountain whitefish
<i>Ptychocheilus oregonensis</i> -----	northern squawfish
pumpkinseed-----	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
pygmy whitefish-----	<i>Prosopium coulteri</i>
<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i> -----	flathead catfish
rainbow trout-----	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
redband trout-----	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i>
redbelly tilapia-----	<i>Tilapia zilli</i>
redside shiner-----	<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i>
<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i> -----	longnose dace
<i>Rhinichthys falcatus</i> -----	leopard dace
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> -----	speckled dace
<i>Richardsonius balteatus</i> -----	redside shiner
<i>Salmo salar</i> -----	Atlantic salmon
<i>Salmo trutta</i> -----	brown trout
<i>Salvelinus alpinus oquassa</i> -----	blueback trout
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i> -----	bull trout
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i> -----	brook trout
<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i> -----	lake trout
sand roller-----	<i>Percopsis transmontana</i>

COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF IDAHO FISHES

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sauger -----	<i>Stizostedion canadense</i>
shorthead sculpin -----	<i>Cottus confusus</i>
Shoshone sculpin -----	<i>Cottus greenei</i>
slimy sculpin -----	<i>Cottus cognatus</i>
smallmouth bass -----	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
sockeye salmon -----	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>
speckled dace -----	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>
spottail shiner -----	<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>
steelhead -----	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri</i>
<i>Stizostedion canadense</i> -----	sauger
<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i> -----	walleye
tadpole madtom -----	<i>Noturus gyrinus</i>
tench -----	<i>Tinca tinca</i>
<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> -----	Arctic grayling
tiger muskie -----	<i>Esox lucius</i> x <i>E. masquinongy</i>
<i>Tilapia mossambica</i> -----	Mozambique tilapia
<i>Tilapia zilli</i> -----	redbelly tilapia
<i>Tinca tinca</i> -----	tench
torrent sculpin -----	<i>Cottus rhotheus</i>
tui chub -----	<i>Gila bicolor</i>
Utah chub -----	<i>Gila atraria</i>
Utah sucker -----	<i>Catostomus ardens</i>
walleye -----	<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>
warmouth -----	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>
western mosquitofish -----	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
westslope cutthroat trout -----	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi</i>
white crappie -----	<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>
white sturgeon -----	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>
Wood River sculpin -----	<i>Cottus leiopomus</i>
<i>Xiphophorus helleri</i> -----	green swordtail
<i>Xiphophorus ssp.</i> -----	Platy fish
yellow bullhead -----	<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>
yellow perch -----	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Yellowstone cutthroat trout -----	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri</i>

FISH DISEASES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Aeromonas salmonicida	BF and FUR
Arthrospira	ARTH
Bacterial Coldwater Disease	BC
Bacterial Furunculosis	BF
Bacterial Gill Disease	BGD
Bacterial Kidney Disease	BKD or RS
Bacterial Septicemia	BS
Ceratomyxa shasta	CSH or PC
Cestodiasis	CESTO
Coagulative Yolk Disease	CYD
Cold Water Disease	CWD
Columnaris – Pseudomonas Spp	BS
Costiasis	COS
Cytophaga psychrophila	BC
Diagnostic Report	DX
Enteric Red Mouth	ERM
Enteric Redmouth Bacterium	BR
Environmental Gill Disease	EGD
Environmental Toxicosis	ETX
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay	ELISA
Epistylus	EPI
Epizootic Epitheliotropic Disease	EED
Erythrocytic Inclusion Body Syndrome	EIBS or VE
Flavobacterium psychrophilum	CWD
Flexibacter columnaris	COL
Fluorescent Antibody Test	FAT
Furunculosis	FUR
Gas Bubble Disease	GBD
Gyrodactylus	GYRO
Hexamita	HEXA
ICH infestation	PI
Ichthyobodo	BODO or COS
Ichthyophthirius multifiliis	ICH
IHNV or IHN	VH
Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis	IHN
Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis	IPN
Inspection Report	IX
IPNV or IPN	VP
Motile Aeromonas Septicemia	MAS
Myxobolus cerebralis	WHD
Nonsignificant Growth	NSG
Nutritional Gill Disease	NGD
PKX, agent of PKD	PW or PX
Proliferative Kidney Disease	PKD
Renibacterium salmoninarum	BK or RS
Sanguinicola	SANG
Saprolegnia	SAP
Too numerous to count	TNTC
Trichodina	TRI

FISH DISEASES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Viral Erthrocytic Necrosis (PEN) -----VEN
Whirling Disease -----WHD
White Sturgeon Iridovirus Disease-----WSID
White Sturgeon Iridovirus -----WSIV
Wild Fish Report-----WF
Yersinia ruckeri -----BR or ERM

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(Not in Microsoft® Word's basic dictionary)

μ (Micro—10 ⁶)	ardens	biostatistical
abyssicola	areal	BKD
Achord	Arent	bluegill
acina	Argentyne	boat-mounted
Acipenser	Argonne	Bocek
acre (.405 hectares)	Arrowrock	Boisselle
Acrocheilus	artemia	Bolich
actibath	A-run	Bonifer
adfluvial	Ashton	Bonneville
adipose-clipped	Astorquia	bouvieri
ADM	asymptote	BPA
aeromonas	atraria	bridgelip
AFS	auratus	Bridgewater
afterbay	autopilot	Bromage
age-1	Bacchus	broodstock
age-1+	back-calculated	broodstocks
age-2	back-calculating	B-run
age-3	backwater	burntlog
age-specific	bacteremia	bypassed
aggrading	bairdi	cal (calorie)
aguabonita	Ballentyne	calloused
Ahsahka	balteatus	canadense
Albeni	barbless	carpio
algal	Bargamin	cataractae
alimentary intoxication	baseline	catchability
All Topo Maps (not TM)	basinwide	catchable
Alosa	batholith	catchables
alpinus	bedload	catchable-sized
Alturas	Behnke	catch-and-release
alutaceus	beldingi	Catostomus
Ameiurus	beller	caurinus
Anad	Benzalkonium	CCOD
anadromous	berm	CDC
Anderson	Beucler	censused
annularis	BGD	centimeter—0.39 in (cm)
anorexia	billfish	ceraomyxa
anoxia	Billman	cerebralis
antivirus	Bio-Aide	ceratomyxa
Apa	BioDiet	cfs
Aplanalp	BioDiet Starter	Chaenobryttus
Apodaca	BioDry	Challis
Apro	BioDry 1000	Chamberlain
aquabonita	BioDry Trout	channelization
aquaculture	bioenergetics	channelized
aquaria	Biomass	Chantilly
arcticus	BioMoist Feed	CHF
ArcView®	Bio-Oregon, Inc.	chinook
Ardella	Bioproducts™	Chironomidae

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

chironomids	Coregonus	descaled
chiselmouth	Corsi	descaling
CHR	COS	Deschutes
CHS	Costia	dewater
chub	Costiasis	dewatered
chubs	Cottus	dewatering
cinderblock	Couesius	diaptomus
Cir	Coughlin	differentially
CIS	coulteri	Dilantin
cisco	CR	dildos
Ck	creels	dimictic
cladocera	CRIS	Dingell
cladoceran	Crista	Dingell-Johnson
cladocerans	CRITFC	Dipnet
cladophora	crossbreed	Diquat
clarki	cross-reference	discobolus
Clearwater	cryopreservation	disease-free
Clk	cryopreserve	disinfection
clubbed-gill	cryopreserved	dist
clupeaformis	CSCPTOC	Ditton
cm (centimeter—0.39 in)	CSH	DJ
Cochnauer	Ct	DNR
Cockrum	Ctr	Doerr
Cocolalla	CTWSRO	dolomieui
coded-wire tag (always hyphenated. Coded-wire- tagged if used as an adjective.)	cubic feet per second (ft ³ /s)	double-stack
COE	culpeaformis	downriver
COE's	culturist	drainages
Coeur	Curet	drainfields
Coffelt	curtainless	drawdown
cognatus	Cutrine	dryland
COH	CW	DryStarter
coho	CWD	Dworshak
COL	CWT	E
Collom	cyanellus	EF
coloration anomaly	cyanobacterial toxicosis	e.g. (for example)
columbianus	cyprinids	EAG
columnaris	Cyprinus	echograms
Conant	cystis	ed.
confluentus	d day	EEOC
confusus	DJ	EFSR
congenital deformity	DJ's	EG
Congleton	d'Alene	EGD
consumptiveness	DB	egg-to-fry
copei	DCO	EIBS
Copepoda	Deary	Eldridge
Copepodiasis	deformities	electrofished
copepods	dendogram	electrofishing
Cordone	department-sponsored	electrophoresis
	depurated	electrophoretic
	DEQ	electroshocking
	Der	Elsevier

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

embeddedness	Flebbe	ha (hectare—2.47 acres)
EMCC	Floy	Hab
Encino	Fluzu	Hach
endemic	flyfishing	Hagerman
Ennis	foam-filled	hard-to-find
enteric	fontinalis	Harriman
entrainment	for example (e.g.)	harvestability
EOSC	Formalin	harvestable
EPA	FPC	hatcheries
ephemeroptera	freeze-branding	hatchery-produced
epilimnion	freeze-dried	hatchery-reared
epischura	fry-to-adult	hatchery-supported
epizootics	FSH	hatchery-wild
ERM	Ft (feet—30.48 cm)	hath
erodible	ft ³ /s (cubic feet per second)	Hayden
erythrocytic	FTE	headbox
erythromycin	FTEs	headgate
ESA	furbearer	headgates
escapement	furunculosis	headwater
ESU	FY	headwaters
et al	fyke	hectare—2.47 acres (ha)
eutrophic	fykes	hectares
Eventa	g (gram—0.03 oz)	He-Devil
EWP	Gadwa	hematopoietic
exclosure	Gahl	hematoxylin
exclosures	gairdneri	hemorrhagic
exes	gal (gallon (3.78 liters))	Henrys Lake (no ')
exophthalmia	gallon—3.78 liters (gal)	henshawii
extensus	Gamblin	HET
eye-up	gas-powered	heterozygosity
FAL	gastrointestinal	Hexamita
falcatus	GC	hidey
Fausch	gemmifer	high-density
feet—30.48 cm (ft)	geomorphic	high-gradient
FERC	Gerrard	high-speed
Fernan	gibbosus	Hightree
Feucht	Gill aneurysms	hirudiniasis
FFF	gillnetting	histological
ffp	GIS	histologically
FH	Gislason	histopathological
fine-spotted	gloveless	histopathology
fingerling	gorbuscha	hitman
fingerlings	gpm	Hlavaty
fishable	gram—0.03 oz (g)	HMIS
FishPro	granitic	HNFH (Hagerman National Fish Hatchery)
fishway	Grapette	Horner
Fite	grayling	horsepower
Fitsum	greenei	hour (h)
Fivemile	gulosus	However, ... OR ...;
flavescens	gyrinus	however...
Flavobacterium	h (hour)	

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

hudsonius	jetboat	lignin
hull-mounted	Jr.	Likert
HVAC	Kah-neet-ah	Liknes
Hydracarina	Kamloops	limnetic
hydrograph	Kaufman	limnological
hydrologic	kennerlyi	limnology
hydropower	Kepps	Lindel
Hylton	keta	lineages
Hypalon	kg (kilogram—2.2 lb)	liter—0.26 gal (L)
hyperplasia	kilogram—2.2 lb (kg)	literalistic
i.e. (that is)	kilometer—0.62 mi (km)	littoral
Ichthyophthirius	kisutch	Imnaha
Ictaluras	Klamath	Ln
IDFG	Klontz	Lochsa
idophore	km (kilometer—0.62 mi)	Lokker
IFIM	kokanee	Lolo
IHN	Konopacky	longnose
IHNV	Koocanusa	long-term
IHOT	Kooskia	Lonn
IMHO	Kootenai	Lookingglass
immunosorbent	Krassel	Loreli
Imnaha	Kruskal-Wallis	Lorinda
Imogene	L (liter—0.26 gal)	Losinski
impoundment	Laclede	Lostine
in (inch—25.4 mm)	Lada	Lota
inaccessibility	Lahonton	lowermost
inch—25.4 mm (in)	Lakefork	Lowman
Inf	Lampetra	Loyd
inflow	lamprey	LSRCP
inflows	Landown	lucius
Ingeborg	Lani	Ludeman
inlet	Lapwai	Lunday
in-river	largemouth	lunker
in-state	large-scale	lymphoblastosis
in-stream	Lassen	lymphoblasts
interagency	late-spawning	lymphosarcoma
intertie	lb (pound—453.6 g)	lymphosarcomas
intra	lbs.	Lyndell
introgressed	Leary	m (meter—39.37 in)
introgression	leatherside	MPD
Iodophor	leiopomus	MacCrimmon
IPC	Lemhi	Mackay
IPN	length-frequency	Macphee
Irrigon	length-weight	macrocheilus
ISA	Lepomis	macrochirus
ISI	Levesque	macrophyte
isms	lewisi	macrophytes
Ison	Lewynsky	macrozooplankton
Ivywild	Lic	madtom
JA	LifeStage Diet	madtoms
Jeppson	Lightman	mainstem

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

makeup	midwater	mycosis
Malad	midwinter	mycotic contaminants
maladapted	mile—1.61 km (mi)	mycotic infestation/infection
Male:Female	milligram (mg)	mykiss
Mallet	milliliter—0.338 fl oz (ml)	mylocheilus
mallmouth	millimeter—0.039 in (mm)	mysid
Malloy	Milner	mysids
malma	Min (minute)	mysis
man-caused	Minam	myxobacteria
Mancuso	Minard	myxobolus
man-hours	Minidoka	myxosoma
man-induced	Minnis	myxosporeaniasis
Manns	Minshall	NF
manpower	Minthorn	n/a
Mansell	Minto	NA
Marcuson	minute (min)	Nadeau
marginalized	MIS	Naderman
Maries	mitigative	Nair
marochirus	mitochondrial	NAJFM
Marsters	mixed-stock	Nam
MAS	MKNC	namaycush
masquinongy	ml (milliliter—0.338 fl oz)	nauplii
masu	mm (millimeter—0.039 in)	NBS
matings	MOCPOP	nebulosus
MC	monoculture	necrophiliac
MCC	monofilament	necrosis
MCC's	Moore	nematodiasis
McNary	mordax	neoplasms
meds	Morinaka	nerka
melas	morphoedaphic	Newsome
mentorship	morpholine	Nez
Merwin	morphometric	NFH
mesentery	Morrill	Niagara
meter—39.37 in (m)	mortalities	nigromaculatus
methodologies	Moscow	NMFS
Metsker	MOTTOS	NOAA
mg per L (mg/L)	MPD	non (check dictionary, most are one word)
mg (milligram)	MRI	nonacclimated
mg/L (mg per L)	MSU	nonanadromous
mi (mile—1.61 km)	Mt.	nonendemic
microcentrifuge	Mtn	nongame
micromhos	mucoid	nonmigrant
Micropterus	mucosal	nonparametrics
Microsporeaniasis	Mullan	nonresidents
microzooplankton	multifilis	nontagged
mid-depth	multiple parasitisms	nontreaty
midlake	Multnomah	nontribal
mid-reservoir	Musgrove	Normandie
midsection	muskie	northside
midstream	Mustaine	Norwood
midsummer	mxyobolus	

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

not significant (NS)	overall	PhD
Notropis	overdependent	Pherson
Noturus	overdevelopment	Picabo
NPDES	overexploitation	picket weir (two words; no hyphen)
NPPC	overfishing	Pid
NPS	overgrazing	pigmy
NPT	overharvest	Pimephales
NPTH	overpopulated	piscivorous
NRA	oversee	PIT (Passive Integrated Transponder)
NRP	overwinter	PIT-tagged fish OR fish were PIT tagged
NRPB	overwintering	Pitman
NS (not significant)	Owyhee	Piute
Nuxoll	Oxytetracycline	PKD
NWPPC	oz (ounce—28.35 g)	plankters
Nyborg	Pacino	plasm
obsessional	Pagemaker	Platts
off-hatchery	Pahsimeroi	platyrhynchus
off-season	Palmdale	plexiglas
off-site	Palouse	plumbeus
Ola	Pamalor	pm
oligotrophic	pantothenic	PNFHPC
olivaris	Papp	PNFI
oncorhynchus	Paragamian	pocket-run
one-half	Paraplane	pocket water
Oneida	Parnassus	Poecilia
one-ocean	parr	Policy
on-going	parts per million (ppm)	Pol
Onset Stowaway®	Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT)	Pomoxis
on-site	payers	ponded
Oregon Mash	Payette	ponding
Oregon Pellets	payline	pooled
oregonensis	peamouth	Portneuf
Oreille	PED	pound—453.6 g (lb)
osculus	pelagic	pouty
Osmerus	pelletized	Powell
otolith	Pend	ppm (parts per million)
otoliths	Pennask	Pratt
ounce—28.35 g (oz)	Pennell	pre (check dictionary; most are one word)
outcompeted	Penni	precocial
outfalls	Penske	precursors
out-migrant	Penstock	predacious
out-migrants	Peone	predation
out-migrated	Perca	predator-prey
out-migrating	Perce	predecline
out-migration	Percopsis	predetermine
out-of-state	Perot	preliberation
outperformed	PERS	preregulation
outplant	petechial	
outplanted	petri	
outplanting	Petrosky	
outplants		

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

preseason	reestablished	salmonids
presmolt	reg	salmoninarum
presmolts	regs	Salvelinus
prespawn	reimbursable	Salzmon
prespawning	reintroduce	sand-gravel
prespawning stress	relicense	sanguinicola
pretransfer	relicta	sapdissima
Prett	relit	Saprolegnia
prior to (use <i>before</i> instead)	Renibacterium	SAR
Pritchard	Res	Sarandon
Proc	residualism	SARs
Prog	residualization	sauger
progeny:parent	residualize	Schnabel
proliferative	residualized	Schneidervin
promelas	Restall	SCT
prophylactically	reticulata	sculpin
Prosopium	Reutzel	sculpins
PSD	revegetation	Secchi
pseudobranch	revetment	Secesh
pseudomonas	Rexburg	seconds
psi	Rhinichthys	self-addressed
PSMFC	rhotheus	self-cleaning
Psychrophilum	Richardsonius	self-sustaining
PTAGIS (PIT Tag Information System)	Ricker	Selway
Ptychocheilus	Rieman	Seminole
PUD	Riordan	Settleable
Pugmire	rirap	SFH (Sawtooth Fish Hatchery)
pumphouse	Ririe	SFSR
punctatus	Riv	shanked
pure-strain	River-of-No-Return	Shasta
PURPA	RJH	Shenandoah
PVC	RMCI	Sherlock
Pylodictis	RMIS (Regional Mark Information System)	Shetter
Quonset	Rockland	shocker
Ragan	rotenone	shockings
Ragotzkie	roundtail	Sholes
Rahel	Runnoe	Shope
Ravenscroft	runoff	shorthead
Rawstron	Rupe	short-term
RB	s (second)	Shoshone
RBT	SV	Shoshone-Bannock
RCO	SW	SICHA
recirculated	safekeeping	Silcock
recirculation	sagittal	siltation
recyclables	Sagle	Simkins
redband	Saindon	single parasitism
redd	salar	Siple
redds	Salmo	site-specific
Redfish	salmoides	Sitka
redside	salmonid	Six-Bit

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

size-frequency	Stizostedion	TGIF
Skalski	Stoddard	thalweg
Skane	streambank	that is (i.e.)
Skanes	streambanks	thermocline
Skelton	streamflow	Thorgaard
Skyview	stressor	Thurrow
slack water (two words; see dictionary)	stressors	Thymallus
Slott	STS	thymic
smallmouth	STU	Ticonderoga
smolt	STW	Tighe
smolted	subadults	Tilden
smoltification	subbasin	tinca
smolting	subcatchable	ton—907.18 kg
smolts	subdrainages	Tonia
smolt-to-adult	suboptimal	tonne—2,204 lbs (t)
smurf	subproject	Torfin
Snedigar	subregion	Toweill
snowmelt	subregional	Towse
snowpack	subsample	transect
SNRA	subtrophy	transects
snuck	subyearling	transmontana
SOC	Sulfamerazine	transmontanus
solids	supersaturation	transponder
sorrys	supplementation	transport:control
Soumas	survival-to-emergence	trapnetting
south-central	sustainable	trawl-caught
spackle	swim-up	trawl-estimated
Spateholts	sympatric	Trematodiasis
spawner	sympatry	TRI
spawners	SYSTAT	trichodiniasis
spawnings	t tonne (2,204 lbs)	trichoptera
spawntakers	T:C	tridentata
spawntaking	TAC	Trueblood
Spic	Tackett	trutta
Spicer	tailrace	tshawytscha
Spidell	tailwater	T-shirt
spillway	Tamar	TSS
spilonotus	Tana	tubifex
splake	Tanna	tui
Spokane-stock	Targhee	tule
Sportfishing	taxaphene	turbidity
spottail	TDD	turd
spp.	Techs	two-ocean
spring-fed	Tegretol	two-thirds
squawfish	Temiscamie	two-week
Sr.	Tendoy	Tympanites
Srv	Tenmile	Uberuaga
Stanley	Terpin	UC
staters	Teton	UCC
steelhead	tetracycline-marked	Umatilla
	Tezak	umHOS

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

un (check dictionary; most are one word	Vermeulen	whitefish
unavailability	Vernholm	Whitehead
unchannelized	VHS	williamsoni
unconstructed	vibrio	Willmott
underseeded	Vinson	Winchester
undershorts	Vint	Wishard
underway	Virgil	wishy
unfishable	vitreum	WL
unpalatable	Vitus	WLD
unsalvageable	Vooren	WMA
unscreened	Wackenhut	wompus
unspawned	Waha	Wooten
unspecified-stock	Wahkeena	WSU
unsusceptible	Wakinen	WWP
upline	Walch	Wycombe
upriver	Walla	Wyndemere
upwell	Wallowa	Yakama
upweller	Walterville	Yani
upwelling	Walth	Yard—91.4 cm (yd)
URB	Waples	yd (yard—91.4 cm)
Urizar	warmouth	ye
us	warmwater	year-round
USA	Warrenton	Yellowstone
USACE	Watchable	young-of-the-year
USAF	Wavra	YOY
usages	weighed-in	Zale
USDA	Wendell	Zar
USFWS	westslope	Zippin
USGS	wetland	Zollinger
vaculation	Wetzel	zooplankters
Valcarce	WFYF	zooplankton
Varden	Whalen	
Vecellio	WHD	
	White	

